down," and just as he does so turn the lid quickly over the pencil, and, nine times out of ten, you will find the mote or cinder sticking to it. Having found it, wipe it gently off with either a handkerchief, a twisted piece of paper, or, best of all, a small soft brush made by wrapping a little cotton around the end of a match.

Workers in metal and stone are liable to more serious invasions by flying fragments of the material in which they work. These minute pieces of steel or stone fly off with so much force that very often they are imbedded in the clear front of the ball. An attempt may be made to remove them with the brush just spoken of or with a bluntly and smoothly-pointed stick of soft wood; but if it is not easily and quickly done a more skilful hand should be sought, as repeated efforts might seriously damage the transparent cornea. Prevention being better than cure, such artisans should always wear while at work strong eye-protectors.

Quite often these foreign bodies are of sufficient size, and strike the eye with force enough, to penetrate its walls and let out some of its humors, the most common being fragments of gun-caps and splinters of wood which fly up in chopping. Injuries of this character are of such serious import that no intelligent person would fail to shift, as soon as possible, the responsibility on his medical attendant. There is sometimes in these cases a special reason for seeking his help. If the cut through the coats lie in what is called the "dangerous region," which is a belt of the white of the eye about one-eighth of an inch wide lying immediately around the colored part, and especially if the missile be still within the ball, there is great danger of exciting in the sound eye the dreaded sympathetic disease, which, when once established, is practically hopeless, causing nearly always complete and irremediable loss of sight.

Not seldom the eyes are injured by caustics of one kind or another, the most frequent being unslaked lime in fresh mortar. In such cases a little castor or sweet oil should be immediately dropped into the eye, and then the lime washed out with water.

Tests of Vision.

In the types below numbered 1 and XX. we have the tests respectively for near and distant vision. The perfect eye should distinguish No. 1 at one foot, and No. XX. at twenty feet, the retinal images of the two being of the same size at those distances.

The power of accommodation being normal, No. 1 should be read, with an effort, as near as three inches at the âge of ten; four inches at